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The correlation of the various deposits with those of other regions is cautiously discussed. The Patuxent is correlated with the Trinity of Texas, the Lakota of the Black Hills, the Kootenai of Montana and British Columbia, parts of the Shasta group of the Pacific Coast, the Kome beds of Greenland, and possibly with the Morrison of the Rocky Mountains. The Patapsco is probably of the same age as the Fuson formation of the Black Hills, and parts of the Lower Cretaceous of the Gulf and Pacific coasts. The data are too meager to attempt correlation of Upper Cretaceous deposits. The Aquia and Nanjemoy are correlated approximately with the Wilcox and Claiborne of the Gulf region.

E. A. S.

The Mount McKinley Region. By ALFRED H. BROOKS. With Descriptions of the Igneous Rocks and of the Bonnifield and Kantishna Districts by L. M. PRINDLE. Professional Paper 70, U.S.G.S. Pp. 234; Pl. XVIII; Fig. 30.

The field work for the report was done in the summer of 1902. Extreme difficulties were encountered, but in spite of them a distance of 800 miles was covered by the party of seven men in 105 days. Aside from the geological and economic discussions, the report includes a detailed narrative of the trip, a review of previous explorations and surveys, and a valuable statement of the complete equipment.

All rocks older than the Devonian are greatly metamorphosed and include undifferentiated sediments, with some igneous rocks that are thought to be Paleozoic. Rocks that may be still older than these are micaceous, graphitic, and quartz schists that occur in the northeastern part of the Alaska range and in the Yukon-Tanana region. The Ordovician rocks are blue limestones with black carbonaceous argillites, siliceous limestones, and calcareous slates, occurring along the north front of Alaska range. Some green argillites and cherts of 4,000 feet thickness are of uncertain age but are tentatively called Devonian or Silurian. The Devonian is represented by 200 feet of heavy fossiliferous limestone, 2,000 feet of chert, quartz conglomerate, sandstones, and slates, together with some volcanic rocks which may belong to the Carboniferous.

The Mesozoic group is abundantly represented by Lower, Middle, and Upper Jurassic rocks of great variety and thickness. There are remnants of igneous activity at the base and the top of the Jurassic.

The Cretaceous beds are sedimentary and less thick than the preceding ones.

The thickness of the Kenai formation ranges from 150 to 10,000 feet and embraces widely distributed outcrops of conglomerates, sandstones, shales, and coal beds. The last period of diastrophism followed Eocene deposition. Glaciation has been an important factor in the development of the present topography.

Gold and coal are the important resources; bituminous coal is of far more commercial importance than the lignites.

E. A. S.

The Geology of the Greymouth Subdivision, North Westland, New Zealand. By PERCY GATES MORGAN. Bull. 13 (New Series), Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines. Pp. 160; pls. 6; figs. 7; maps 8; sections 3.

This area is located along the northwest shore of North Westland and includes about 510 square miles. The oldest rocks are strongly folded argillites and graywackes known as the Greenland series. These are pre-Tertiary in age, no closer correlation being offered. Next younger than these are the coal measures, of probable Eocene age, consisting of sandstones, conglomerates, shales, and mudstones. Some valuable coal seams are also included. Four divisions are recognized: the Paparoa beds of shale and sandstone; the Brunner grits, conglomerates, and sandstones; the Island sandstone; and the Kaita mudstone. It is believed that glaciers existed in the highlands which were furnishing sediments at this time.

Miocene deposits are largely marine, and contain abundant fossils in some localities, so that the age of the rocks is well established. Pliocene exposures are limited. Pleistocene morainic and fluvio-glacial gravels show that a cold climate prevailed at that time. The gravels are everywhere auriferous.

The principal economic resources are the coal beds. The amount of coal in the ground is estimated at 600,000,000 tons, about one-fourth of which is available under present conditions. There are indications of petroleum.

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